

~~REPORT~~ M. Ya

Methane emanations in Prokopyevsk deposit mines, in the Kuznetsk
Basin. Trudy Inst. gor. dela 4:176-188 '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Kuznetsk Basin--Methane)

2100000, 1. 11.

20710 Rappoport, I. M. Yrakovskanaya V Drevnosti. I. V. Epokha Iro-nevskaya.
Vracheb. Delo, 1946, No. 6, STB. 513-11.

IC: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1946

RAPOPORT, M. YU.

42707. RAPOPORT, M. YU. Issleniye Periodov Trawmaticheskogo Zabolevaniya Golovnogo Mozga Posle Ego PronikaYushchikh Raneniy. Trudy In-ta Neyrokhirurgii Im Burdenko, T. I, 1943, s. 161-200.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

RAPOFORT, M. YU.

33451. Vital'naya Mikroskopiya raduzhnoy Obolochki Glaza Lyagushki, Kak Metod Izucheniya Pronitsayemosti Kapillyarnoy Stenki Uchen. Zapiski, (Chernovits. Gos. Med. In-ta), T. 1, 1949, c. 60-63.

SO. Letopis' Zhurnal'Nyk Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

RAPOPORT, M.U.

Mechanism of the effect of intravenous conductivity of anisotropic solutions and, in rate, of hypertonic solution of glucose. Ter.arkh. 22 no.2:77-83 Mr-Apr '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Chernovitsy.

TUMSKOY, V.A., dotsent; ARENDT, A.A., professor, zaveduyushchiy; YEGOROV, B.G., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor; RAPOPORT, M.Ye., professor, rukovoditel' nevrologicheskogo sektora.

Analysis of focal phenomena in the epileptic syndrome in brain injuries.
Vop.neirokhir. 17 no.3:23-30 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra neyrokhirurgii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR (for Tumskoy and Arendt).
2. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Tumskoy, Yegurov and Rapoport).
3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov).

(Brain--Wounds and injuries) (Epilepsy)

RAPOPORT, M. Yu.

LINCHENKO, N.M., (Moscow); YEGOROV, B.G., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, professor, direktor, RAPOPORT, M.Yu, professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel'.

Diagnosis of chronic inflammatory processes of the cerebrum and of its membranes with an occulsion at the level of the posterior cranial fissure.

Vop.neirokhir. 17 no.2:39-46 Mr-Apr '53.

(MLRA 6:5)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov).

(Brain--Inflammation)

RAPOPORT, M.YU.

KORST, L.O.; RAPOPORT, M.Yu., professor, rukovoditel'; YEGOROV, B.G., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Basic principles in the diagnosis of tumors of the parietal lobes. Vop. neirokhir. 17 no.3:15-22 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Nevrologicheskiy sektor Instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Korst and Rapoport).
2. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov).
3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov). (Brain--Tumors)

RAPOFORT, M.Yu., professor.

Methods for more exact neurologic diagnosis of arachnoendotheliomas of the brain. Vopr.neirokhir. 18 no.1:47-58 Ja-P '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Instituta neyrokhirurgii im. akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Brain--Tumors)

RAPOPORT, M.Yu., professor

Electroencephalography in diagnosis of cerebral tumors. Vop.
neirokhir. 21 no.5:38-45 S-0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsin-
skikh nauk SSSR.

(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, diagnosis,
EEG (Rus))

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in var. dis.
brain tumors (Rus))

RAPOPORT, M.Yu.; TUMSKOY, V.A.

Pathophysiological concept of clinical aspects of slight cranio-cerebral injuries. Vop.neirokhir. 21 no.1:3-9 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirugii imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(BRAIN, wounds and injuries
clin. aspects of closed inj.)

LURIYA, A.P., prof.; RAPOPORT, M.Yu., prof.

Multivalence of symptoms in the topical diagnosis of brain lesions.
Vop.neirokhir. 28 no.4:6-10 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
institut Neyrokhirurgii imeni Burdenko (dir. - prof. A.I.
Arutyuncv) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

RAPOPORT, M. Yu., prof. (Moskva)

Neurological evaluation of acute and prolonged respiratory disorders in the light of prognostic judgment. Vop. neurokhir. 27 no.4:6-11 J1-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N.Burdenko (dir. - prof. B.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR.

LURIYA, A.P., prof.; RAPOPORT, M.Yu. (Moskva)

Regional symptoms in disorder of the higher cortical functions
in intracerebral tumors of the left temporal lobe. Vop.neirokhir.
no.4:37-41 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(BRAIN--TUMORS)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

RAPOPORT, M.Yu., prof. zasluzhenyy deyatel' nauki (Moskva)

Neurological sources of Russian neurosurgery. Vop.neirokhir.
25 no.1:34-38 '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

BUNATYAN, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk; RAPOPORT, M.Yu., prof. zasluzhenny
deyatel' nauki (Moskva)

Neurological syndromes in the clinical picture of angioma of
the cerebral hemispheres. Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.1:21-25 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN—TUMORS)

RAPOPORT, M.Yu.

Trends in substantiating the diagnosis of neuroectodermal tumors of the cerebrum. Vop. neirokhir. 24 no. 3:14-19 My-Je '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(BRAIN--TUMORS)

RAPOPORT, M. Yu.

GOFTARSH, R.V. (Leningrad); SHAKUNOV, A.I., glavnyy vrach; RAPOPORT, M.Yu., professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel'.

Primary cancer of the liver manifested by profuse gastric hemorrhage. Klin. med. 31 no.8:93 Ag '53. (MLA 6:11)

1. 2-ye terapevticheskoye otdeleniye Basseynovoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. Chudnovskogo. (Liver--Cancer) (Hemorrhage)

RAPOPORT, M.Yu., prof., SIL'VESTROV, V.P., kand.med.nauk, PUSHKAREV, A.D.,
kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Hypnosis therapy of hypotensive vascular dystonia. Klin.med.
36 no.9:102-107 S '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii No.1:(ispolnyayushchiy
obyazannosti nachal'nika prof. M.L. Shcherba) Voenno-meditsinskoy
ordena Lenina akademii im. Kirova.

(HYPOTENSION, ther.
hypnosis (Rus))

(HYPNOSIS, ther. use
hypotension (Rus))

RAPOPORT, Mikhail Moiseyevich; ZAVIDOVA, A.V., red.;
IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Machine accounting in agriculture] Mekhanizatsiia
ucheta v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gosstatizdat,
1963. 130 p. (MIRA 17:1)

L 00932-66 EWT(1)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ENP(j)/T/EEC(b)-2 IJP(c) GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021287

UR/0020/65/163/005/1194/1197

AUTHOR: Kargin, V. A. (Academician); Sogolova, T. I.; Rapoport, N. Ya.

TITLE: The mechanism of action of nuclei in crystallizing polymers

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 5, 1965, 1194-1197, and insert facing p. 1153

TOPIC TAGS: organic crystal, crystal lattice structure, crystalline polymer, catalyzed crystallization, polystyrene, supercooling seed crystal, critical crystal size, induced crystallization, supercooled polymer

ABSTRACT: It was previously shown that the introduction of high-melting substances can initiate crystallization of polymers. The purpose of this work was to determine whether any solid particle, regardless of its chemical nature, can be introduced into a polymer and serve as a crystallization nucleus. Isotactic polystyrene was used as the polymer. Metal oxides and various high-melting organic compounds were introduced as seed crystals (2% by weight). It was found that the chemical nature of the seed crystals has a significant influence on their effectiveness as crystallization initiators. Hydrophilic inorganic crystals (quartz, oxides of zinc, aluminum, vanadium, and titanium) do not initiate crystallization of polystyrene, but do so effectively in the case of hydrophilic polymers, such as polycaprolactam. Organ-

Card 1/3

L 00932-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021287

ic crystals (indigo, alizarine, and 1,5-dinitroanthraquinone) initiate crystallization of isotactic polystyrene, apparently because of the better ability of polystyrene to wet their surfaces. Similarly, hydrophilic cotton fibers do not initiate crystallization of polystyrene, but become effective crystallization initiators after hydrophobization with zinc stearate. It was also found that the crystal lattice parameters of the seed crystal need not correspond to those of the crystallizing polymer. Thus the "seed crystals" are apparently not true crystallization initiators, but rather structure-forming centers which promote arrangement of polymer chains at the crystal surface into configurations favorable to incipient crystallization. This is further supported by data on the correlation of crystal-size limits and temperature. Apparently, no upper crystal-size limit exists. The lower crystal-size limits change symbatically with temperature. The results obtained suggest two effective ways of utilizing the above crystallization initiators: 1) to lower the crystallization temperature for a given melt temperature, and 2) to lower the temperature of the molten polymer for a given crystallization temperature. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

Card 2/3

L 00932-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021287

SUBMITTED: 02Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 55

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 4077

Card 3/3

BP

KARGIN, V.A., akademik; NOVOLOVA, T.I.; RAPOPORT, N.Ya.

Mechanism underlying the action of nucleus-forming agents in
crystallizing polymers. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.5:1194-1 97 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.

GORNOPOL'SKIY, A.; RAPOPORT, P.

New coal mining machinery. Prof.-tekhn. obr. 12 no.12:19-21 D '55.

(MLBA 9:3)

(Coal mining machinery)

AUTHOR: Rapoport, P., Mining Engineer

27-58-7-5/27

TITLE: High-Speed Sinking of Mining Shafts (Skorostnaya prokhodka shakhtnykh stvolov)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no-tehnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1958, Nr 7, pp 10-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Soviet miners have achieved excellent results in speeding up the sinking of mining shafts. A world record in shaft sinking by the blasting method was achieved in the ventilating shaft "Butovskaya-Clubokaya" (Donbass) with 241.1 m per month. The equipment used was designed and introduced by the Giproshakhtostroy mash in cooperation with the "Stalishakhtoprokhodka" and consists of a three-story tightening platform, a two-story casing platform, a casing shield and five KS-3 - 4 loaders. The bottom platform holds Ch-2 type winches with 5 pneumatic loaders (KS-3 and BCh-IV) suspended from them. After each sinking cycle, the platform with the casing shield is lowered and the unprotected portion of the wall permanently reinforced. The weight of the entire platform construction and the casing shield is held by a system of counterweights arranged above the shaft (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the KS-3 type loader which is used in vertical shafts of any diameter or

Card 1/2

High-Speed Sinking of Mining Shafts

27-58-7-5/27

depth, sunk by the blasting method. Figure 5 presents a core drilling device of the type UKB-3.6, intended for boring shafts of 3.6 m in diameter and constructed by the Giproshtakhtostroy mash. The machine is capable of sinking and reinforcing 80 m of shaft per month, performing all operations automatically. It is operated by a crew of only 11 men. The UKB-3.6 has successfully passed industrial testing. There are 6 drawings.

1. Mining industry--USSR
2. Mining engineering
3. Mines--Equipment
4. Mines--Construction

Card 2/2

RAPOPORT, P.

Rapoport, P. and Maksimov, A. - "New machines for mining coal (The MV-60 and VOM-2 coal-cutting machines and the US-3 coal planeer)", Proizvodstveniya, 1949, No. 12, p. 18-19

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949).

RAPOPORT, P.I., inzh.

Organization and mechanization of engineering design in the
development of complex projects. Makh.i avtom.proizv. 17
no.9:26-27 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

RAPOPORT, P.I.; GORNOPOL'SKIY, A.I.; DYSHEL'MAN, A.I., nauchn. red.

[Mine conveyor systems] Rudnichnye konveiernye ustanovki;
obzor otechestvennykh i inostrannykh izobretenii. Moskva,
TsNIIPI, 1965. 45 p. (MIRA 18:12)

KUZNETSOV, K.K.; RAPOPORT, P.I. inzh.

Greater use of scheduling charts in mine building. Shakht.
stroi. 9 no. 12:1-4 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Direktor Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo
instituta po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim
obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for Kuznetsov).

RAPOPORT, P.I.

Standardization of electric mine locomotives. Standartizatsiya
29 no.3:27-31 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.

RAPOPORT, P.I.

Standardization of equipment for tailing heaps. Standart1-
zatsia 28 no.1:14-17 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

RAPOPORT, P.I.

Interbranch unification and problems in the standardization of
some kinds of mining equipment. Standartizatsia 24 no.9:3-6 S
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Mining machinery--Standards)

KUZNETSOV, K.K., inzh.; RAPOPORT, P.I., inzh.

Parametric series of mine cars. Ugol' 37 no.9:33-41
S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy institut
po proyektirovaniyu i tekhniko-ekonomicheskim obosnovaniyam
razvitiya ugol'noy promyshlennosti.
(Mine railroads--Cars)

RAPOPORT, Pavel Issakovich, inzh.; MALEVICH, N.A., nauchn.
red.

[Mine cars and electric locomotives] Rudnichnye vagonetki
i elektrovozy. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t patent-
noi informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issledovani, 1964. 40 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

MITEYKO, A.I., inzh.; RAPOPORT, P.I. inzh.

Using electronic computers in developing the types of equipment.
Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.5:34-38 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Mine railroads--Cars) (Electronic calculating machines)

GORNOPOL'SKIY, Abram Isaakovich; RAPOPORT, Pavel Isaakovich; FEDOROV, V.M.,
nauchnyy redaktor; SEREBRENNIKOVA, L.A., redaktor; KUZ'MIN, D.G.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Modern cutter-loaders] Sovremennyye ugol'nye kombainy. Moskva,
Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudreservisdat, 1956. 140 p.
(Coal mining machinery) (MLRA 10:7)

RAPOPORT, Pavel Isaakovich; GORNOPOL'SKIY, Abram Isaakovich; PODLUBNYI,
S.P., nauchnyy red.; ROMANOV, B.V., red.; GOROKHOV, Yu.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Modern coal mining machines] Sovremennyye mashiny dlia prokhodki
vyrabotok ugol'nykh shakht. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo
Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 165 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Coal mining machinery)

GORNOPOL'SKIY, Abram Isaakovich; RAPOPORT, Pavel Isaakovich; KLORIK'YAN, V.Kh., otv. red.; KOSTON'YAN, A.Ya., red. izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Operation and repair of mining machinery; for electrotechnicians in mine construction] Eksploatatsiya i remont gornoprokhodcheskogo oborudovaniia; dlia elektroslesarei na stroitel'stve shakht. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 410 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Mining machinery—Maintenance and repair)

RAPOPORT, PAVEL ISAAKOVICH
GORNOPOL'SKIY, Abram Isaakovich; RAPOPORT, Pavel Isaakovich; PODLUBNYY, S.A.
otvetstvennyy redaktor; MADEINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electrician engaged in operations of sinking vertical mine shafts]
Elektroslesar' na prokhodke vertikal'nykh stvolov, shakht. Moskva.
Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 247 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Electricity in mining) (Shaft sinking)

23664

KLINIKA I LECHENIYE RANEVOY ANAEROBNOY INFETSII. TRUDY SARAT. GOS. MED. IN-TO, T. VIII, 1949, S. 193-205.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949

RAPOPORT, P.L.; ZAYTSEV, F.V.

In memory of I. M. Rabinovich. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 10:88-89
Oct 1952. (CLML 23:3)

1. Obituary of Head of Department of General Surgery at Saratov
Medical Institute.

1. RAPOPORT, P. L., ZAYTSEV, F. V. (DOCENT)
2. USSR (600)
4. Physicians
7. In memory of I. M. Rabinovich. Khirurgia no. 10: 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

GORNOPOL'SKIY, A.; RAPOPORT, P.

Mechanization of shafts sinking. Prof.-tekhn.obr.13 no.3:16-18
Mr '56. (Shaft sinking) (MLRA 9:7)

RAPOPORT, P.I., inzh.

New speed relay types used for controlling operations of automatic
conveyers. Biul. TSNIICM no.15:31-36 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Coal-handling machinery) (Automatic control)

RAPOPORT, P. I.

✓ 2119. MODERN CUTTER-LOADERS. (SOVREMENNYE UGOLOVNYE KOMBAINY).
Gornopol'skii, A. and Rapoport, P. I. Moscow: Trudrezervizdat, 1956,
14pp., 3s.; title in Collet's Foreign Bk News, Nov. 1957, (17a), 2).

11 2

RAFOPORT, P.I., inzh.

New equipment for shaft sinking. Biul. TSTIICHM no.23:1-12
'57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Shaft sinking--Equipment and supplies)
(Boring machinery)

SOV/112-58-2-3117

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 2, p 206 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rapoport, R. A.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Optimum Arrangement of Radiators in a Cophasal Horizontal Antenna (Issledovaniye optimal'nogo raspolozheniya vibratorov sinfaznoy gorizontal'noy antennoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, 1956, sb. Nr 4 (14), pp 1-6

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

HAPOPORT, H.E.,
STERKIN, F. Ya., Bull. biol. med. exptl. 8, 468-71 (1939)

DOESER, Ye.M.; RAPOPORT, R.I.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.; VOINOV, I.I.;
PLOTNIKOV, N.P.

Results of transporting the renal cells of monkeys. Trudy
Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:232-235 '61.
(MIRA 17:1)

RAPOPORT, R.I.; DOROFYEV, V.M.; SHEBOLDAYEVA, A.D.; LEEDEVA, L.I.

Effect of the monkeys' age on the morphology of a culture
of testicular cells on their susceptibility to the polio-
myelitis virus. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep.
2:246-253 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

ANDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; BOGOMOLOVA, N.N.; RAPOPORT, R.I.

Comparative sensitivity of the cells in primary cultures of various swine embryo tissues to the destructive action of the tick-borne encephalitis virus. Vop.virus 7 no.5:534-536 S-O '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

(ENCEPHALITIS VIRUSES)

(TISSUE CULTURE)

DOSSER, Ye.M.; DOROFYEV, V.M.; FADEYEVA, L.L.; RAPOPORT, R.I.;
SHEBOLDAYEVA, A.D.

Multiplication of the measles virus in tissue cultures of different
animals. Vop.virus 7 no.4:11-17 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh pre-
paratov.

(MEASLES) (TISSUE CULTURE)

GENDON, Yu.Z.; DOSSER, Ye.M.; RAPOPORT, R.I.; GENKINA, F.B.

Developing a method for the preparation of tissue smallpox vaccine. Vop. virus 8 no.1:114-115 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

(SMALLPOX) (VACCINES)

ZALKIND, S.Ya.; RAPOPORT, R.I.; D'ROFFEV, V.M.

Cytochemical study of testicular tissue culture of the monkey.
TSitologiya 6 no.1:81-85 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya virusnoy tsitologii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
virusnykh preparatov, Moskva.

DOSSER, Ye.M.; DOROFEEV, V.M.; RAPOPORT, R.I.

Cultivation of the measles virus in human diploid cells. Vop.
virus. 9 no.6:696-701 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh
preparatov.

RAPOPORT, R.I.; KOKOVIKHINA, K.I.; VARSHAVER, N.B.; YERMAKOVA, M.N.;
KOLESOV, I.M.; ROZINA, N.Ye.

Cultivation of a strain of diploid cells of the lungs of a human
embryo. Vop. virus. 10 no.2:187-191. Mr-Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

S/081/62/000/024/034/052
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Aronov, Ye. G., Gerner, M. M., Rapoport, R. M.

TITLE: Sielast, a new silicone printing material

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24(II), 1962, 921, abstract 24P763 (Stomatologiya, no. 3, 1962, 78 - 79)

TEXT: Cold-vulcanized polydimethylsiloxane showing a molecular weight of 60000 - 90000 was used as rubber-like printing material. Homogeneous distribution of a catalyst (e.g. $\text{Si}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_4$) in the past makes it possible to obtain an exact print without deformations. The selection and the proper combination of the fillers strongly influence the physical characteristics of the material (viscosity, elasticity, shrinking). Peppermint oil which mixes well with crude silicone rubber and which influences neither the duration of vulcanization nor the quality of the material is used as corrective substance. Petroleum jelly is used as plasticizer. After 30 min the linear shrinking is 0.05% and after 3 days 0.35%. The material can, therefore, be regarded as non-shrinking. Compared with imported specimens Sielast is characterized by its long storability. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 1/1

RAPOPORT, R.S.

RAPOPORT, R.S.; GULAMOV, A.G., CHAIKINA, O.M.

Data on virusologic and serologic study of influenza B. Trudy AMN
SSSR 28:151-157 '53. (MLRA 7:8)

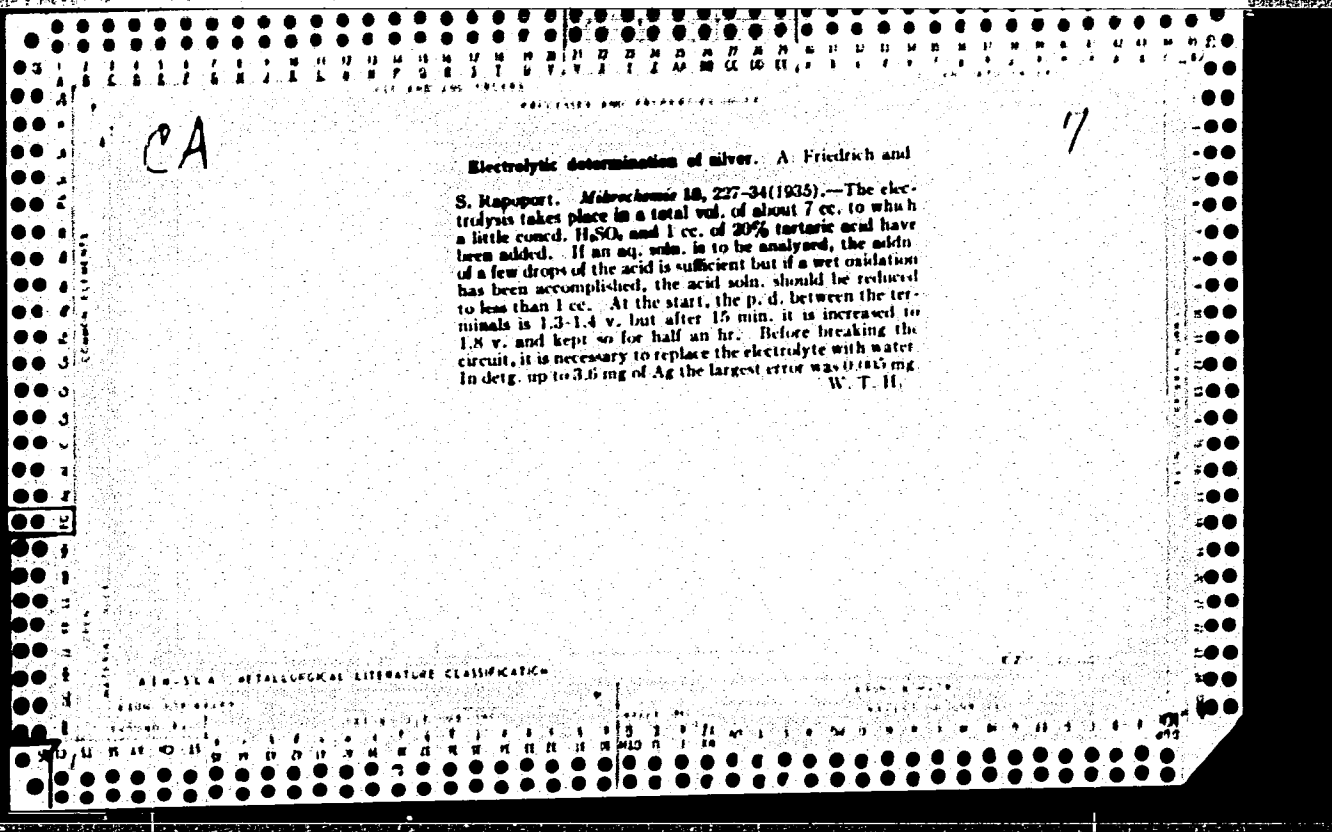
1. Iz Otdela virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny
AMN SSSR.

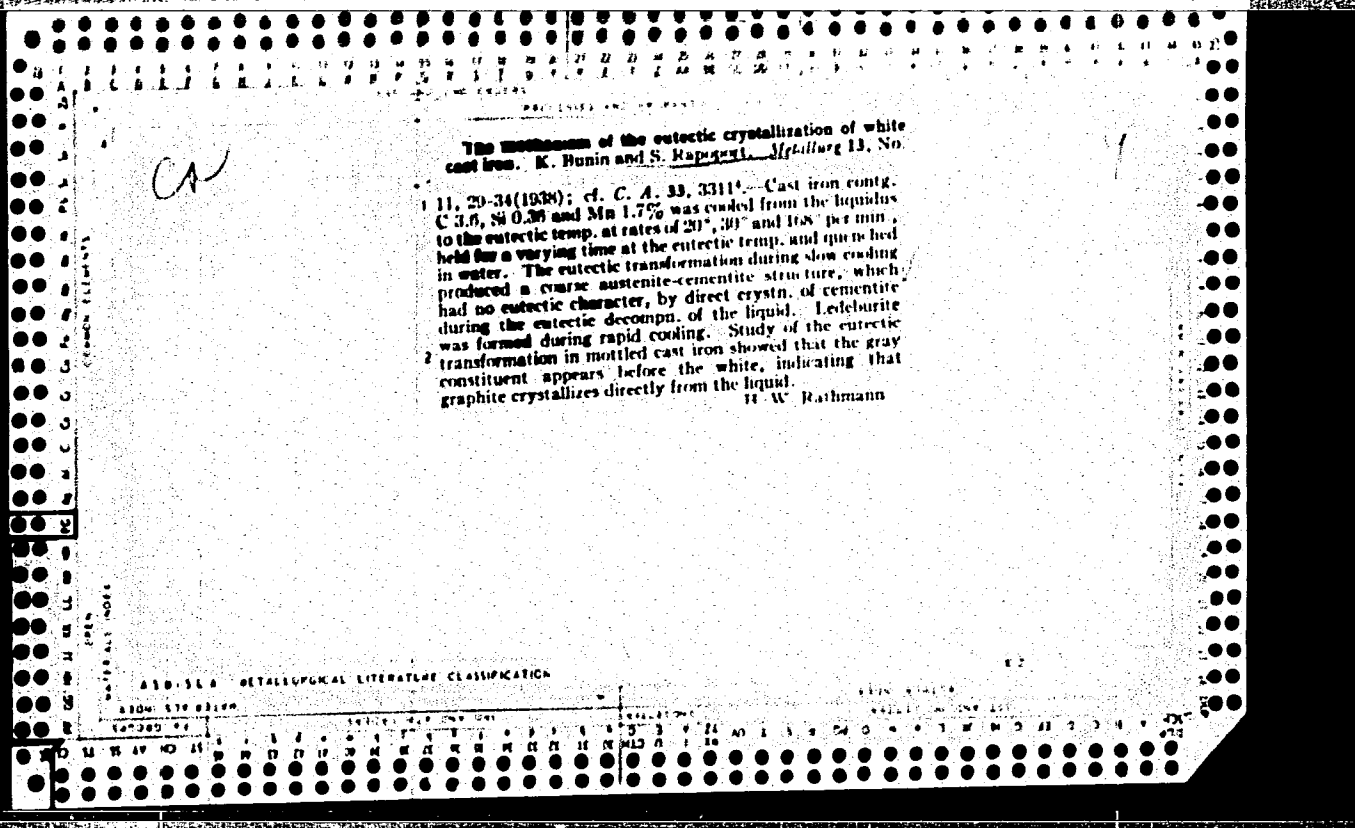
(INFLUENZA,
serol. & virusol. aspects)

Dissertation: "The Effect of Insulin Therapy on a Change in Function of the Vegetative Nervous System in Schizophrenics." Cand Med Sci, Minsk State Medical Inst, 10 Jan 54. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, Minsk, 28 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
5		Mechanism of Eutectic Crystallization of White Cast Iron. K. Bunin and N. Ragojart. (Metallurg, 1938, No. 11, pp. 20-33). (In Russian). Using cast iron containing carbon 3.6%, silicon 0.30% and manganese 1.7%, the authors study the effect of different rates of cooling (20°, 30° and 100° C. per min.) on the process of eutectic crystallization. Cooling at the above rates was interrupted at different stages by quenching and the structure of the specimens obtained was examined microscopically. In general the results obtained agree very well with the general theory of eutectic crystallization put forward by Hoshvar. The eutectic crystallization process in white cast iron starts with the independent separation of phases entering into the composition of the eutectic, thus explaining the anomalous structures frequently encountered. Subsequent progress of the eutectic crystallization is entirely dependent on the rate of cooling. Slow cooling results in a coarse austenite-cementite structure, devoid of the characteristics of a eutectic. The structure of ledeburite, which is formed as a result of sufficiently rapid cooling, crystallizes in what is essentially a spherulitic form. The eutectic forms round a cementite grain, the crystals of austenite and cementite forming the eutectic being arranged radially. In conclusion the authors refer to some additional investigations of mottled cast iron. These investigations show that the grey constituent of the mottled cast iron is formed before the white constituent. This evidence supports the theory of the direct crystallization of graphite from solution in the melt.		ASB-55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	





SAPOPOK, S.

M. BUNIN, Teoriya i Prakt. Met. No. 8, 66-71, 1937

Rhodamine only as indicator in determination of barium. A. FERNBERG (with H. RARFVING) (Åkersholm, 1928, 58, 41-42).—The "fluores" of solution of SO_4^{2-} with Ba^{2+} in acid solution, with Na rhodamine as indicator, vary with the speed of titration. In neutral solution the colour of the reaction solution is not permanent. Addition of gelatin keeps the Ba rhodamine in stable colloidal suspension, the colour of which is, however, rapidly destroyed by dil. HCl . Better, but not satisfactory, results are obtained by the use of gelatin in neutral solution. P. 1. 11.

P. L. U.

The enzyme content of arterial and venous blood of various organs. S. Rapoport and A. F. Sharikova. *Trody Nauch.-Issledovaniy. Fiziol. NKP* 1, 218-20; *Chem. Zvezd.* 1939, 1, 441-2.—In order to det. which organs are the source of the enzymes of the blood, the various enzymes were det. simultaneously in the blood entering and that leaving the various organs. The study included the kidneys, spleen, pancreas, liver and lungs and the enzymes lipase, amylase, and the glycolytic enzyme system. The data made it possible to differentiate between those organs which retain the enzymes and those which produce them. The kidneys belong to those organs which take enzymes from the blood since all 3 of those investigated were retained by the kidneys. The lungs were the only organ that gave up lipase to the blood. Amylase was taken up by the pancreas and kidney and discharged into the blood by the liver and spleen. The glycolytic enzyme system, which is localized in the cellular elements of the blood and therefore was det. in the erythrocytes washed with Ringer soln., is discharged in large quantities from the liver. The change in the glycolytic activity of the blood is parallel to that of the blood-sugar level. M. G. Moore

M. C. Moore

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
RAPPORT, S. <i>Ca</i> 115 Mumoral regulation of the functions of the liver. IV. Influence of the metabolites of the gastric mucosa on glycogenesis and bile secretion. S. Rapoport and N. P. Khodnia. <i>Bull. bul. med. exp.</i> R. S. S. 3, 208-12(1937). Metabolites of the gastric mucosa of dogs or cats were obtained 3-4 or 18-48 hrs. after feeding and injected into the portal veins of the corresponding animals. Injection of the metabolites of the fundic part of the stomach obtained 3-4 hrs. after feeding led to an increase in the blood sugar, a decrease in liver glycogen and a retardation in the bile secretion. Metabolites of the gastric mucosa taken 18-48 hrs. after feeding were ineffective, while the metabolites of the pyloric part of the stomach gave contradictory results. S. A. Gerson																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM SYNDICATE										FROM COMPANY									
GROUPS										SUBGROUPS									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20									

SHVEYGER, G.; RAPOPORT, S.; pri uchastii Ye. Shel'tsel' i K. Rikhter.

Direct determination of ammonia in trichloroacetic filtrates
of formed elements of the blood. [with summary in English]
Vop. med. khim. 3 no.1:65-68 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Institut fiziologicheskoy khimii Universiteta imeni Gumbol'ta,
Berlin.

(BLOOD CELLS

trichloroacetic filtrates, direct method for
determination of ammonia)

(AMMONIA, determ.

direct method in trichloroacetic filtrate of blood
cells, direct method)

RAPOPORT, S.; GERISCHER-MOTHES, W.; WAGENKNECHT, C.

Occurrence of intracellular inhibitors of tissue respiration [in German with summary in Russian]. Biokhimiia 22 no.1/2:178-182
Ja-F '57. (MLBA 10:7)

1. Institut fiziologicheskoy khimii Gumbol'dtskogo Universiteta,
Berlin.

(METABOLISM, TISSUE.

intra-cellular resp. inhibitors (Ger))

RAPOPORT, G. A.

"Study of the Viscosity of High Condensed Sugar-treacle Solutions," Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.,
15, Nos. 4-5, 1945. Mbr., All-Union Confection Sci. Res. Inst. -1944-.

REPORT, S.A. PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES										1st and 2nd copies 3rd and 4th copies									
N 1 3130 ON CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAT EXCHANGE IN HIGHLY VISCOUS LIQUIDS. S. A. Nagumet. Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 20, 1121-30(1950) Sept. (In Russian) Using sugar-melasses solutions, the author has studied experimentally the little-known phenomena of heat exchange in very viscous liquids. Among characteristic features observed was a distortion of the laminar movement by convection currents due to a marked viscosity gradient in the cross section of the pipe. Heat-exchange coefficients were obtained which are 50 to 100% higher than those used in industry, thus revealing a waste of efficiency reserves owing to inadequately devised equipment.										Common Elements Common Elements									
450.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										E-2									
1st and 2nd copies										3rd and 4th copies									
1st and 2nd copies										3rd and 4th copies									

KAPOPORT, S.A.

KAPOPORT, S.A.; ISTOMINA, M.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROKHLOV, B.G.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUZINA, G.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Continuous process of producing sugar paste for confectioneries.
Trudy VNIIT no.9:120-133 '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Confectionery) (Pastry)

REPORT, S.G.; GOLOTINA, Z.S.; REZNIKOVA, A.I.

Inactivation of penicillin by various inhibitors and the significance of this factor in the treatment of resistant gonorrhea. Vest. vener. No.1:38-43 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:6)

1. Docents S.G.Rapoport and Z.S.Tolotina. 2. Of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Skin-Venereological Institute.

RAPOPORT, S.G.; KUZNETSOV, I.D.; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.

Experience in use of some new antibiotic preparations in the therapy of gonorrhea in males. Vest. ven. i derm. no.6:35-38 M-D '54.

(MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Ukrainського nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir.-prof. A.M.Krichevskiy) i Khar'kovskogo oblastnogo vendispensera (glav. vrach M.I.Lisin)

(GONORRHEA, therapy
antibiotics)

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
gonorrhea)

RAPOPORT, S.G., kandidat meditsinskih nauk; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KUZNETSOV, I.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Studies on causes of chronic gonorrhea in males with special
reference to its course and methods of prevention. Vest.derm. i
ven. 31 no.3:38-40 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
institute (dir. - prof. A.M.Krichevskiy [deceased]) i Khar'-
kovskogo oblastnogo vendlspansera (glavnyy vrach M.I.Lisin)
(GONORRHEA,
course & prev. of chronic cases (Rus))

RAPOPORT, S.I.

Methodology for the use of an abrasive catheter in gastric cytology. Lab. delo no. 11:661-663 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gastroenterologicheskaya laboratoriya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.Kh.Vasilenko) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 REPORT 100 AND 6TH EDITIONS									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 100 AND 6TH EDITIONS									
COMMON ELEMENTS Distribution of the potential in sodium chloride at temperatures of 300-600°. M. S. Kuzman and S. Nagaport (Petrovskii State Pedagog. Inst., Leningrad). <i>J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 17, 460-5 (1947) (in Russian).—(1) With d.c. voltages (up to 300 v.) applied to NaCl samples 15-18 mm. long, through Pt electrodes 5 X 5 mm., at 400, 507, 532, and 601°, the potential drop in the NaCl crystal was linear; there were (generally unequal) discontinuous potential jumps at both electrodes totalling from 10 to 60% of the voltage applied. No simple relation between the magnitude of the jump and the temp. or the applied voltage is as yet apparent. With graphite electrodes, 10 X 10 mm., the total jump at 300° was 15-16%; at 400°, about 40%; the original distribution at 300° was reproduced after heating to 400° and cooling to 300°. (2) At 600-700°, application of 100-300 v. gives rise to a low-voltage counter-e.m.f. manifesting itself in a back current flowing on removal of the polarizing voltage. This residual current falls off rapidly with time. Reversal of the polarizing voltage instead of its mere removal accelerates strongly the rate of decay of the current intensity and eventually results in a reversal of its direction. The counter-e.m.f. is of the order of 1 v. N. Thon COMMON VALENTS INDEX									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 100 AND 6TH EDITIONS									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 100 AND 6TH EDITIONS									

RAPOPORT, S.L.

Comparison of the nonlinearity coefficients of ferroelectrics at temperatures above the Curie point. Uch.zap.Ped.inst.Gerts.no.207: 199-206 '61.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Stalingradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.S. Serafimovicha.

(Ferroelectric substances)

(Dielectric constant)

RAPOPCRT, S. L., dotsent

Physicochemical study of calcified sawdust. Uch. zap. Volg.
gos. ped. inst. no.11:118-125 '59. (MIRA 16:1)

(Wood waste)

247800

S/058/62/000/008/071/134
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Rapoport, S. L.

TITLE: Comparison of nonlinearity factors for ferroelectrics at temperatures above the Curie point

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 19, abstract 8E146
("Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A. I. Gertsena", 1961, v. 207, 199 - 206)

✓c

TEXT: Results of measurements of the equivalent dielectric constant ϵ and of the loss angle tangent are presented for Rochelle salt, barium titanate, BK -1 (VK-1) and BK -2 (VK-2). The measurements were conducted on a 50-cps MDP (MDP) bridge. The electric field strength varied from 1 to 10 kv/cm. The coefficient β in the expansion $E = 2\alpha P + 2\beta P^3$ was taken as the measure of nonlinearity, where E denotes the electric field strength, and P stands for polarization. The relationship between β and ϵ is described by the relation $2\pi/\epsilon = \alpha + \beta P^2$. The values of the nonlinearity factor are given for the materials investigated. β is largest with Rochelle salt and smallest with barium titanate.

Card 1/2

Comparison of nonlinearity factors for...

S/058/62/000/008/071/134
A061/A101

It is shown that the linear relationship between ϵ and E_c takes place in some temperature range above the Curie point. This range is narrow for VK-1 and VK-2. Data on the temperature dependence of the β coefficient are given for Rochelle salt and BaTiO_3 . i/c

V. Rassushin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

Rapopot, S.L.

Polarization in calcite. S. L. Rapoport. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz.* 1955, No. 7028. The polarization of calcite in the temp. range 12 to 380° was studied. To show the existence of a space charge, the method of partially discharging the sample was used, which was developed for studying the polarization of seignettelec. substances (S. L. Rapoport, *Dissertation* 1948; Averbukh and Kosman, *C.A.* 44, 3310). Measurements show the existence of 2 capacities, which denotes the presence of a space charge in calcite. A probe method was used to study the potential distribution. Curves of V vs. $V(d)$ are obtained (V = the probe potential, d = its distance from the electrode). An analysis of the curves shows that the uneven distribution of V is due to the appearance of free pos. charges in the vol. of the crystal. In the temp. range from 60 to 180°, $V(d)$ is a linear function that undergoes a rapid change at the cathode. Above 180°, the distribution of $V(d)$ is lessened, the drop of V at the cathode diminishes, and free charges appear in the vol. of the crystal. In cooling, the form of the curves of $V(d)$ is approx. reversed. The function $V(d, t)$, where t is the temp., can be explained by diffusion of electrons or ionic admixts. from the electrodes into a crystal at high temps. It is also possible that the observed phenomena can be explained by the presence of admixts. in the vol.

Marjorie Kettner

Smilg

L 3550-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GN
ACCESSION NR: AP5024437

UR/0286/65/000/015/0169/0169

AUTHOR: Rapoport, S. R. 11/65

TITLE: Suspension for horizontal seismometric instruments. Class 42, No. 67333

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 169

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic instrument, earthquake

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a suspension for horizontal seismometric instruments with an inertial mass. To obtain the low frequency of the natural oscillations of the inertial mass of the seismometric instrument, the suspension is in the form of a hinged triple section mechanism. The middle section is fastened to the inertial mass, and the outer two sections are hinged respectively to the upper and lower supports of the suspension, insuring the motion of the inertial mass in a single plane. To change the frequency of the natural oscillations of the inertial mass within certain limits, the middle section of the hinged triple section mechanism is coupled with the inertial mass with the possibility of the latter's adjustment along the section.

Card 1/2

L 3550-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024137

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11Mar64

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: ES

mp
Card 2/2

RAPOPORT, S.R.

Electrical modeling of ventilation in mine workings. Vop.
bezop. v ugol'. shakh. 1:184-191 '59. (MIRA 17:12)

7. RAPOPORT, S.R.

POLYANSKIY, V.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RAPOPORT, S.R., inzhener;
YUDAYEV, Yu.I.

A portable aspiration pump. Khirurgia no.10:65-66 0 '54.

(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Novosibirskoy stantsii perelivaniya krovi (dir.-kand. med.
nauk B.A.Polyanskiy) laboratorii Novosibirskogo instituta mer i
izmeritel'nykh priborov (rukovod. G.R.Rapoport) i onkolog. otdel.
obl. bol'nitsy (zav. Yu.I.Yudayev)
(ASPIRATION, apparatus and instruments
portable aspiration pump)

RAPOPORT, S. B.
KUZNETSOV, Yu.V.; RAPOPORT, S. B.

Programmed unit of a temperature regulator. Priborostroenie
no. 6:27-28 Je '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Thermostat)

VINIOLI, Ivan Ivanovich; RAPOPORT, S.I., inzh., retsenzent; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A., inzh., retsenzent [deceased]; MOROZOV, I.M., inzh., retsenzent; SINEL'NIKOV, G.V., inzh., retsenzent; GARBUZOV, N.A., inzh., reysenzent; KOSHMAN, Ye.G., inzh., retsenzent; GURVITS, A.I., inzh., red.; GOLYATKINA, A.G., red. izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical and conveyor equipment of steel smelting plants] Mekhanicheskoe i transportnoe oborudovanie staleplavil'nykh tsekhov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 432 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Open-hearth furnaces—Equipment and supplies)
(Materials handling)

The relations between glycogen formation, secretion of bile and respiration of the liver. I. S. Ya. Mamonov and K. A. Gorchikova. *Trudy Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Fiziol. NKP* 2, 245-59 (1936); cf. C. A. 30, 1283.
Apophysis of the liver almost completely inhibits the synthesis of glycogen and the secretion of bile. After

the conditions of asphyxia are removed vigorous respiration immediately sets in but the synthesis of glycogen and the secretion of bile remain at a very low rate for some time. The glycogen already present in the liver is rapidly broken down when respiration is interrupted. The expts. were made on the liver of the dog *in situ*. II. K. A. Gorchikova and S. Ya. Rapoport. *Ibid.* 274-9.—The influence of the vegetative poisons, adrenaline and acetylcholine, on the synthesis of glycogen and the secretion of bile was studied. An intensification of both of these processes is always combined with an intensification of the respiration, although the reverse process is not necessarily accompanied by a corresponding change in the respiration. III. S. Ya. Rapoport, K. A. Gorchikova and E. A. Govorovich. *Ibid.* 270-63.—The relation between glycogen formation and respiration in an isolated dog liver was studied by perfusing the organ using the app. of Dale-Schuster. Respiration and glycogen content of the liver were found to be approx. const. even during the 2nd hr. after isolation. Stopping the respiration results in the same phenomena which were observed with the liver *in situ*. *Through Chem. Zentr.* 1939, 1, 1594.
M. G. Mowse

M. G. Mowbray

ASME-FLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-174116-1

1120 030129

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

CH

Effect of autonomic poisons on the vegetative enzymes of the blood. A. F. Sharikova and S. Ya. Rapoport. *Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Biol. Nauk, 1959, 1, 442.* The autonomic poisons used for the study were atropine, ergotamine, atropine and adrenaline. Under the influence of those poisons which have a stimulating effect on the parasympathetic system and an inhibiting effect on the sympathetic system, the lipase content of the arterial blood is decreased. Simultaneously, there is an increase in the retention of lipase in the kidneys, the normal washing out of lipase from the lungs ceases, and the spleen begins to take up lipase. Poisons which have a stimulating effect on the sympathetic nervous system produce an increase in the lipase content of the arterial blood as well as an increase in the amt. of the enzyme washed out by the blood from the lungs and the spleen. Under the influence of such poisons, those organs which normally take up lipase from the blood no longer do so but rather give up the enzyme to the blood. M. G. M.

RAPOPORT, S. Ya. Physician, Dr. Med, Sci.

Dissertation: "Role of Metabolites of the Stomach Mucous Membrane in the Regulation of Certain Physiological Processes (Blood Circulation, Blood Formation, Stomach Secretion). Second Moscow State Medical Inst. imeni I. V. Stalin, 27 Jan 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan, 1947 (Project #17836)

РАПОПОРТ, С.Я.

SHTERN, L.S.; RAPOPORT, S.Ya.; GROMAKOVSKAYA, M.M.; ZUBKOVA, S.R.

Effect of X-irradiation on the permeability of histochemic barriers
[with summary in English]. Biofizika 2 no.2:187-196 '57.

(MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (CAPILLARIES)
(PERMEABILITY)

KASSIL', G.N.; RAPOPORT, S.Ya.; ROSIN, Ya.A.

Lina Solomonovna Shtern; 80th anniversary of her birth. *Fiziol.skur.*
45 no.2:216-219 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(BIOGRAPHIES.

Shtern, Lina S (Rus))

17(1), 21(3)

SOV/20-126-3-67/69

AUTHORS: Shtern, L. S., Academician, Rapoport, S. Ya., Gromakovskaya, M. M.

TITLE: The Importance of the Nervous System for the Change of Permeability of the Histo-hematic Barriers Under the Effect of Irradiation (Rol' nervnoy sistemy v izmenenii pronitsayemosti gisto-gematicheskikh bar'yerov pri obluchenii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 3, pp 699 - 702 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous papers by the authors (Refs 1,2), it was ascertained that a single total irradiation of animals with a lethal dosis of X-rays leads to early changes as mentioned in the title. A previous introduction of novocaine, atropine or morphine prevents these changes of the barriers mentioned in the title (HMB). The present investigation clarifies the problem of whether the protective effect of the neurotropic substances is maintained in case of their introduction a f t e r the irradiation; further - what effect such an introduction b e f o r e and a f t e r the irradiation has on the duration of life of the animals exposed to rays. The

Card 1/ 3

The Importance of the Nervous System for the Change of Permeability of the Histo-hematic Barriers Under the Effect of Irradiation SOV/20-126-3-67/69

effect on the HHB-permeability. As table 1 shows, the nervous mechanism play an important part in the rise and further development of permeability variations of the HHB produced by irradiation (in agreement with Refs 3-13). As at a screening of the belly region no HHB-permeability changes due to irradiation take place, tests were carried out to examine whether these changes are caused by disturbances of the organs in the belly due to irradiation. The receivers of the belly were isolated by the introduction of 1.0 ml of anaesthetics (Ref 14) 17-18 hours after the irradiation. From the results (Table 2) it can be seen that the irradiation of the animals after the isolation of the receivers does not bring about an increase in the HHB-permeability. Effect of the introduction of neurotropic substances on the survival of animals exposed to rays. These substances were introduced 10-15 min before, or 5 min after, the irradiation (novocaine - 20 mg per animal, atropine - 1 mg, and morphine - 10 mg per animal). Table 3 shows that only the morphine has a distinct influence on the survival of animals exposed to rays. This protective effect is

Card 2/3

The Importance of the Nervous System for the Change of SOV/20-126-3-67/69
Permeability of the Histo-hematic Barriers Under the Effect of Irradiation

attributed to a tissue hypoxia brought about by an inhibition of the breathing center. Such mechanism presupposes its interference already during the irradiation. This is confirmed by a saving of the animals only if the morphine is introduced before the irradiation. Both the results of the authors and the publication references lead to the conclusion that the protective effect of novocaine is brought about by the isolation of the receiving portion of the reflexes which are produced by irradiation due to a change in the chemistry of organs and tissues. There are 3 tables and 22 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1959

Card 3/3

.17 (1), 21 (3)

AUTHORS:

Gromakovskaya, M. M., Krichevskaya,
Ye. I., Rapoport, S. Ya.

SOV/20-126-4-52/62

TITLE:

The Effect of Antihistamine Preparations on the Development of
Some Early Ray Disturbances (Vliyaniye antigistaminnykh preparatov
na razvitiye nekotorykh rannikh luchevykh narusheniy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4,
pp 876-879 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

syndrome

The importance of histamine for the development of a radiation
(Refs 1-8) has not yet been fully clarified: different
investigators have different opinions about the efficiency of
histamine preparations in radiation sickness. In previous papers
(Refs 14, 15) it was proved that already 5 minutes after
irradiation a rise in level of the free histamine occurs in
various tissues. Their histaminepepxy [gistaminopeksicheskaya]
power (HPP) decreases. These changes in the chemical composition
of the immediate medium of organs and tissues may be important
for the origin of various disturbances in the organism
irradiated. To investigate this problem, antihistamine
preparations (Dimedrol and erno vine) were administered to white
rats before irradiation. All investigations were carried out 45

Card 1/3

SOV/20-126-4-52/62

The Effect of Antihistamine Preparations on the
Development of Some Early Ray Disturbances

minutes after irradiation. The results were summarized as follows:
Effect of antihistamine preparations on: 1) the level of free
histamine, and on the HPP of the
tissues of the animals irradiated
(Refs 14, 15) (Table 1); 2) the permeability
of the histohematic barriers (HHB)
(Table 3); 3) the reflex excitability
of the center of the n. vagus (Table 4);
4) the reaction of the marrow of
the bones at total irradiation
(Table 5). The results found by the authors show that the
administration of the said antihistamine preparations not only
prevents the rise in level of free histamine in tissues but also
the permeability disturbance of the HHB and the change in the
functional state of the vagus center. Finally the early damages
to the marrow of the bones are weakened. Thus, it is possible -
by lowering the level of free histamine originating in the tissues
of the animals irradiated - to interrupt the chain of reactions
which effect the appearance and development of various ray

Card 2/3

The Effect of Antihistamine Preparations on the
Development of Some Early Ray Disturbances

SOV/20-126-4-52/62

damages. On the other hand, the results obtained cannot be regarded - due to the complicated action of various antihistamine preparations - as an undisputed proof of the fact that histamine plays an important part in early radiation reactions. According to publication references (Ref 18), such histamine preparations as promethazine and chlorpromazine also inhibit the release of 5-hydroxy-tryptamine. Further investigations are necessary to decide this problem. There are 5 tables and 18 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 5, 1959, by L. S. Shtern, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

Card 3/3